THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 429. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN EQUITY.
In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT JACKSON, *deceased.*
CRAWFORD v. GINGELL.

THE apportioned amount payable to the Creditors of the above Estate whose claims have been proved or admitted in this cause will be paid at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, *on and after the 10th day of October next*, between the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon.

N. R. MASSON,
Acting-Registrar.
30oc Dated 11th September, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.
Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOISSETDY & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOISSETDY à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST
will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent. per Annum.
Six do., „ „	„ 6	„
Twelve do., „ „	„ 7	„

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.
tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EZEKIEL SHELLIM, and Mr. SOLOMON DAVID in our firm at Shanghae ceased on the *1st October*, 1857, and *1st April* last respectively.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
23oc Hongkong, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M. OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice, Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, JR., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th June, 1858

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¼ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other Goods; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	.3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,.....	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Pérray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.
All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street
corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.
Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE House with 13 *mow* of Land attached, situated on the American Settlement North of the Soochow Creek, and at present occupied by J. A. WHEELOCK, Esquire.

Apply to
JAMES WHITTALL.
23oc Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE

THE Dwelling House and Godown, also four Stall Stable, with large Yard attached, on Plot of Ground registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 25th September, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

NOTICE

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fen* 9-*le* 6-*haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSES & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings Apply to

ANDW. A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW,
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.
Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON or about *the 1st of November*, the undermentioned Property at *Foochowfoo*, belonging to Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

A convenient Dwelling House, two Storeyed with four large Rooms above and four below, and Offices attached, situated on the Hill at Nan Tae, about half a mile above the bridge. There is a good Garden attached, and the House has a commanding view of the city and surrounding scenery.

For further particulars apply to
MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Shanghai.
THOS. S. ODELL, Esq.,
Foochowfoo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong.
23oc Shanghai, 28th September, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2, on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September*, the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
X. SALABELLE & CIE.
have removed to
NORTH GATE STREET,
Corner of Bridge Street.
16oc Shanghai, 9th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes. Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards,....	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by
C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by run-it observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

SAKKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.
ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT REID was admitted a Partner in our firm, *on the 30th of April last.*

The Partners now are JAMES WORTHINGTON, WILLIAM SETON BROWN, and ROBERT REID.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

30oc Shanghai, 15th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, *about the end of November*, the Lot of LAND situated on the Bund, between Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. and Messrs. H. FOGG & Co., and also the Lot of LAND on the Soochow Creek adjoining the premises of Messrs. JAMES BOWMAN & Co.

E. LOUREIRO.

tf Shanghai, 14th October, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow. The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold on the premises of the undersigned on *Tuesday next, the 19th instant*, at 11 o'clock A.M.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

A fine selection of Books just received from the United States.

Also,

Two pieces of Japan Ware, just received from Simoda; Water Crackers, Flour, Navy Bread, Zinc, and Green Paint; Soap, Candles, Oakum, Oilmans Stores, Water Casks, Blankets, and a few Waffle Irons.

Catalogues will be issued early.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF:

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

TWEEDS, BROAD CLOTH, PILOT CLOTH, HYMLA, FLANNEL, &c., &c.

FOR SALE

AT MODERATE PRICES

by

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.

tf Shanghai, 15th Oct., 1858.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 16, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 25	Singapore,	Sept. 30
Bombay,	Sept. 15	Hongkong,	Oct. 9
Calcutta,	Sept. 22	New York,	Aug. 10
Galle,	Sept. 20		

DIED.—On the 14th inst., THOMAS, the only child of Joseph Thorne, aged Fifteen months.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 15th Oct., 1858. Max.	Min.	*Ending 15th Oct., 1857.* Max.	Min.
9,—	76	64	75	60
10,—	71	64	75	65
11,—	73	60	75	64
12,—	72	59	78	65
13,—	73	61	80	69
14,—	71	55	70	61
15,—	69	57	70	55

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, First class Credits, 6 m./s. 6s. 6d. per Tl., nominal. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co's Bills accepted, and Bank Bills, and on *Bombay*, Bank Bills, 3 d./s. Rs. 300 per 100 Tls., nominal.

OPIUM.

Malwa, *New*	Tls. 499 a 505	Shanghai weight.
Patna, (high Nos.)	„ 560 —	
do. (low do.)	„ 555 —	
do. *Old*	„ 535 —	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Oct. 15th, *Nicolas 1st*, (Russian ship), 506, Krogius, from Amoor River.

DEPARTED.—Oct. 15th, *Pampero*, (Am. ship), 1375, Coggins, for New York; *Hermann* (Ham. barque), 248, Kronzfeldt, for Amoy; and *Eamont*, (Br. schooner), 120, Kemp, for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Yang-tsze*. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Messrs. E. H. How, John Wise, D. O. Gassett, and Smith.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail Steamer from Hongkong.

Per *Norna* on 28th Sept. For Point de Galle, Messrs. Cave, and Wm. Bane. For Malta,—Mr. R. Pearce. For Alexandria,—Count Poutiatine, Baron d'Osten Sacken, and Mr Perchouroff. For Marseilles,—Messrs. Albert Smith, H. B. Loch, H. Meynard, P. Plottard, J. Holdsworth, and William Dent. For Southampton,—Mrs. Mottley, Capt. Jenkins, R.N., Lieuts. Brent, and E. Madden, Rev. E. H. Robinson, Messrs. Thomas Abbott, Aspinal, and T. Oldknow.

SHANGHAI LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The Council of this Society have to announce that the next regular Monthly Meeting has been postponed from Tuesday evening next to Tuesday the 26th inst. at half past 8 P.M., on which occasion S. Wells Williams, L. L. D. has kindly consented to deliver a lecture on Japan.

The Foreign Community and Visitors to Shanghae are especially invited to attend.

A Meeting for the transaction of business will be held, on the same evening, at 8 o'clock, when Members of the Society are requested to be present.

By order of the Council.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

October 15th, 1858.

CAPT. Barker and the Officers of H. M. S. *Retribution* kindly permit their Band to play in the garden of the British Consulate every Wednesday evening. Commencing at 4 o'clock.

The following is the programme for Wednesday next the 20th instant:—

PROGRAMME.

1.	*March & Song*	Come the Moon plays on the Rose	Northcott
2.	*Quadrille* ...	The Postman's Knock	Glover.
3.	*Duett*	Op. Devereux	Donizetti.
4.	*Waltzer*	La Traviata	D. Albert.
5.	*Cavatina*	Op. Nebucco	Verdi.
6.	*Duett*	I know a Bank	C. Horn.
7.	*Polka*	My Mary Ann	D. Albert.
8.	*Gallop*	Sturm Marsch	Jullien.
9.	*Duett*	All's Well	Braham.
	Finale	God save the Queen.	

THE steamer *Yang-tsze* will be despatched at day-light on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

THE mail steamer from Hongkong with Post-office packets is not arrived at the hour we go to press.

THE Imperial Commissioners, with the Governor and other Officers of State, are, whilst we are writing, paying a visit to H. E. The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, at the British Consulate.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

WE are disappointed in our hopes of being able to give some account of the progress of negotiations; for we presume negotiations are in progress, although notwithstanding numerous declarations to the contrary the Commissioners and Lord Elgin have not yet met. Mr. Oliphant, the present Acting Secretary of Embassy, and Mr. Wade have been closeted with the Treasurer and the Taoutae nearly all the week. Their business is believed to be proceeding satisfactorily.

We understand that so far from any desire having been manifested by the Commissioners to recede from the Treaty stipulations agreed to at Tien-tsin they have shown themselves most anxious to meet the views of the Plenipotentiary, and have given evidence of this spirit in the readiness with which they posted up the proclamation announcing the establishment of peaceful relations and the termination of existing difficulties throughout the empire, a copy of which will be found in our columns.

It appears that the Commissioners purpose forwarding a copy of this Proclamation to the Governor-General Hwang by a special messenger in the next steamer. It is a step in the right direction that they should have learnt to avail themselves of this more speedy mode of communication. There can be little doubt that the receipt of this document under the seal of such high functionaries as those now at Shanghai will strike the last blow at the war policy hitherto affected by Hwang. It is only to be regretted that the General Commanding at Canton should not have availed himself of the opportunities afforded him of bringing the Governor-General to his senses instead of leaving it to the Imperial Commissioners.

It is further reported that the Emperor has been already moved by the Commissioners to remove Hwang from his present position for the mismanagement he has shown in affairs in the South, and that they have pledged themselves to the withdrawal of their special powers from the Fayune War Committee, the continuance of which has been regarded as a standing menace to our Army of Occupation.

The stay of the Commissioners here will, we fear, be impressed on their recollection by a most disagreeable incident. Two foreigners are said to have presented themselves at the gate of the building in which the mandarins are residing, and to have insisted on admission. This was of course refused them, and in retaliation they, (or one of them,) smashed the lamps hanging under the gate-way, if they did not assault the Chinese who opposed their entry. Of course the whole thing might be a fiction, or the offending parties may have been sailors in the condition sailors have the misfortune too often to be; we should be glad to discredit the story altogether; but it continues to be repeated, and indeed the name of one delinquent is tacked to it. We are sure that we but declare the general feeling of the foreign community when we express an opinion that an act of violence so wanton, and at this moment so particularly to have been avoided, is not less worthy of reprobation than regret. Imagine an unauthorised stranger, no matter what his nationality, presenting himself at our Ambassador's door, or at any one's door in the place, and breaking the coolies' heads or lanterns because he was given to understand that he could not come in unannounced; should we find words strong enough for his case, or imagine him sufficiently punished by the penalty which the law would enable his Consul to inflict? and what impression will these officers of unusually high rank carry back to the Emperor of the people to whom they had just got him to concede the privilege of overrunning his dominions? If such things can happen, must they not argue, where there are foreign officers to govern these people, what will they not do when they are passporting it about the country miles away from consular jurisdiction? We understand that they talked of moving off at once to Sung-keang-foo, or some place a little less within reach of foreign civilisation. We cannot wonder at it, and in the interest of the foreign name in general, nothing would give us greater pleasure than to learn that our authorities had been able to announce to them the detection and punishment of the parties responsible for these outrages. Without great discrimination in the issue of passports we shall doubtless work up more peaceable Chinese than the Cantonese to equal animosity with theirs, and we sincerely trust that before the Treaty comes into play, the Passport system will be placed by common consent of the powers concerned, under most stringent regulations.

IN another column will be found a letter under the signature of "*Fairplay*" directed to that portion of our article of last week on the subject of our new Trade Regulations, which refers to the necessity of endeavouring to establish some Jurisdiction which may comprise under its control the subject of non-Treaty Powers.

Holding ourselves responsible to the public for all that appears in our Editorial articles, as in the other portions of our paper, we reserve to ourselves the right, in common with all Journalists, and in the interests of free discussion, to refuse to allow those from whom we may accept or invite contributions upon topics of public interest to appear in our Editorial columns under individual designations. For want of a better, *Fairplay*, must needs accept, therefore, our own humble responsibility for the remarks which have given so much offence to his national sensibilities. We think that it may be freely left to the public to decide whether any fair or candid construction of our remarks, will justify the imputation of *Fairplay* that they were intended to offer an insult to the subjects of the German States or of any other Powers, as such. We are glad nevertheless to have the opportunity of bearing testimony to the deserved esteem in which, as a class, the natives of Germany, whether of the mercantile body or the mercantile marine, are held among us, and we should calculate with confidence on their support for any scheme fairly and honestly directed to secure the equal administration to all Foreigners alike, of some recognised code or combination of codes of Western Law. It is, by comparison, very immaterial what code is adopted. It is all important that *some* code should be put into effective operation. As Englishmen we should prefer to be amenable only to English law, but to the extent of our reciprocal responsibilities with non-Treaty subjects, and those of the non-Treaty subjects to the Chinese in the exercise of the privileges for which the former are indebted to the Treaty Powers, we say, what law you will, that of England, of France, of the United States, but let us no longer be law*less.*

Though after the best consideration which we have been able to give to his remarks we cannot compliment *Fairplay* upon having shed much light upon a confessedly difficult subject, we should have esteemed it a mark of good fortune to have been enabled to offer through our columns for the consideration of those in whose hands the question now rests, any suggestions beyond those we have made, calculated to indicate the mode in which the desired object may be best attained. Both the difficulty and the mode of attempting a remedy are well stated in a recent pamphlet entitled "our Policy in China," the production evidently of an able and experienced writer intimately acquainted with the subject. Advocating a large modification of the policy of exclusion so long practised towards Foreigners by this people he writes,—

"In this view it must, I think, be apparent that there is a contingent condition to final success which cannot be dispensed with; and so thoroughly am I persuaded of the truth of this, that I should deem the policy we are now considering, altogether *inadmissible and inapplicable to the actual state of China*,—if that condition should be wanting. I refer to the necessity of devising some system of efficient control over all foreigners, whatever their nationality, who claim the benefits and privileges only to be secured by maintaining treaty relations with China. Exemption from territorial jurisdiction must still be, as it always has been in modern times, the rule, where western nations come in contact with an eastern race acknowledging no common principles of international law or jurisprudence;—and where the administration of justice is notoriously untrustworthy, in regard to foreigners especially. Nevertheless if the sovereign of China waives his territorial rights in this respect; he only transfers the obligation in its most binding form upon those States who claim for their subjects this exemption—an obligation, I am sorry to say, in no case very clearly recognized by Western powers; and in many instances notoriously and shamefully neglected, to the great prejudice of all—of China first, and of all European powers having interests at stake, next. A remedy must be found for this, for it is a great and crying evil. It stands, with religious and political propagandism, at the threshold of all negotiation for enlarged facilities of intercourse and access; and provision for its certain removal, must form the first step, as it certainly is the first duty of the negotiators for States, boasting of civilization and Christianity. How this may best be effected is indeed a serious question; and one it will tax the best powers of those on whom the duty devolves—to answer satisfactorily.

"Whatever may be the difficulty of devising some system of efficient control over all foreigners, who may be found at any time within the Chinese dominions;—the necessity is great, and success is of vital moment. It is the first preliminary condition of the much-desired access to first markets and producing districts in the interior, or greater freedom of intercourse with the coast. Nor would the difficulty be so great, if all the treaty powers could be brought in accord, even on this one subject alone:—and some concerted action and general agreement between England, France, and America at least, is indispensable. Where all have the same, if not an equal degree of interest in the results, there should be no insuperable obstacle."

We take opportunity in this place to do justice to the able services rendered in the establishing of an equal and fair collection of Customs duties at this port in the outset of the Foreign Inspectorship, by Mr. Wade, the present Chinese Secretary, then Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and which we erroneously omitted to recognise in our article of last week. It was to his administration in the outset that we owe the organisation since so efficiently conducted by his successor Mr. Lay, who had been before associated with Mr. Wade in the British Consular service. Both these gentlemen possessed excellent capabities for insuring practical if not popular success to the experiment of a Foreign Inspectorship, but if we are to be called upon by the extention of that system to all the ports of Foreign trade to find not two only, but ten or twenty men equal to the like undertaking there are few acquainted with the subject but will doubt the practicability of accomplishing this, either at the present or any early period.

THE private steamer *Yangtsze*, on Friday the 15th brought us a portion of the London mail of 25th of August, as usual in advance of the Mail Steamer.

The dates are, London, *viâ* Marseilles, 25th August,—Bombay, Sept. 15th,—Galle, 20th,—Singapore, 30th,—and Hongkong, 9th inst.

The mail arrived in Hongkong per *Singapore* on the 18th inst. Her news was brought on per *Fiery Cross* from Singapore, and received in Hongkong the day before.

PASSENGERS.—R. Hayne, R.N., Messrs. Johnson, Webb, Woolidge, Soy, Assistant Com: Gen: Rogers, Assistant Surgeon, Pain, and Mrs. Pain.

The Atlantic telegraph continued to work as well as could be expected, the "talking" apparatus was not completed, and messages and replies occupied several hours, in transmission, until that was brought to perfection.

The arrival of an announcement, by electric telegraph *viâ* St. Petersburgh and Paris, that the Treaties had been signed at Teen-tsin on the 26th June caused considerable excitement, and some wonder that the news should reach England first by that route. It was received in London on the 20th, having been dispatched from Teen-tsin on the 27th making 54 days. A dispatch steamer to Suez could have communicated the news in 42 days and post office packets might have arrived in less than 48. But no express having been sent on our part, the dispatches by regular course of mail would not arrive in London until the 13th of Sept.

The money market remained without change.

The minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England was still 3 per cent. In the open market paper of the highest class could be done at 2¼ to 2⅜ though 2½ was the current rate.

BULLION.—Per *Pera*, from Southampton on the 20th of August,—

For Hongkong,	£20,748
Shanghai,	£17,414

Consols, 96⅞ a 96⅞.

Bar Silver, 5s. 0⅞d. per oz. standard, showing a fall of ⅛d.

Mexican Dollars, nominal, 4s. 11½d.

PASSENGERS.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

August 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. R. Hayne, R.N., and G. O. Y. Ponos.

September 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. K. McKenzie, J. Wilks, J. D. Thurburn, C. C. Rainbow, Capt. Hornby, Commander Wodehouse, Lieut. Knox, and Lieut. Hon. Fitzmaurice.

For Shanghai, Rev. J. & Mrs. Hobson, Miss Marrell, Messrs. J. Birdseye, W. Waller, and G. W. Coutts.

September 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Giles, Messrs. Ramsay, Morrison, H. Marshall, Nisbet, T. Leslie, D. W. McKenzie, C. W. Furbridge, F. B. Johnson, Mrs. T. L. & two Misses Walker.

October 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Sinclair, Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Walker, Miss Firth, Messrs. R. K. Douglas, A. R. Hewlett, Neave, and Hamilton.

October 20.

For Hongkong, Rev. W. J. Smith, and Mr. H. F. W. Halt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVALS.—From Shanghai. August 12th, *Hoang Ho*, at Deal; 16th, *Invincible*, at do.

DEPARTURES.—For Shanghai, August 13th, *Star of the North*, from Gravesend, and *Tang Te*, from do.

PASSED ANJER.—From Shanghai, Sept. 23d, *Mirage*, for London.

THE *Hongkong Government Gazette* of 25th Sept. contains a translation of an Official Notice of the Blockade of the Bay and River of Turon, and the Port of Chang Callao by the French and Spanish forces of which the following is a copy:—

(Translation.)

I, the undersigned, Rear-Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the French and Spanish Forces, charged with the demand of reparation due for the wrongs done to the Governments of France and Spain, and in virtue of the powers belonging to me as Commander-in-Chief,

DECLARE:

That from the 1st of September, 1858, the Bay and the River of Turon, and the Port of Chang Callao, are held in a state of effective Blockade by the Naval and Military Forces placed under my command.

Any Ship which shall attempt to violate the Blockade, will be proceeded against according to International Laws, and the Treaties in vigor with Neutral Nations.

Turon Bay, 1st September, 1858.

(Signed,) G. RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

MACAO, 23d *September*, 1858.

True Copy,

The Provisional Secretary of the French Legation in China.

(Signed.) KLECZKOWSKI.

THE following notice has been posted on the Custom-House Gates and within the city of Shanghai:—

The Imperial Commissioners

KWEI, a Chief Secretary of State, &c.,

HWA, President of the Board of Civil Office, &c.,

MING, a high officer of the 2nd grade belonging to the Imperial Household, and

TWAN, a titulary president, and member of the Great Council,

issue this Notification:—

Be it known that there have been negotiated and established by the above Commissioners at Tien-tsing relations of amity to endure for evermore between China, and England, France, and America, and it is their duty, lest indeed the fact should not be universally known to the gentry, merchants, and population in general, to issue notification thereof.

They accordingly notify to the merchants and people of the different ports, that henceforth as the Commissioners earnestly hope, there is to be permanent and substantial friendship between our nations, both parties in common enjoying comfort and advantage. Attend to this! Let none disobey. A special proclamation.

IT was reported on Sunday by a Chinese that E-ching was in the possession of local bandits, and that upwards of a thousand troops were despatched from Shanghae in the steamers *Confucius* and *Paoushun* under the command of a military officer named Yu, for the assistance of the imperialists at the above city.

The city of Luh-ho is said to be surrounded and sorely pressed by local rioters. Troops are being got ready to proceed to the rescue.

The gates of Yang-chow are shut, to prevent the intrusion of spies from the rebels.

On the 10th, at 7 A.M. the Governor-general despatched a flying courier for the capital, with a memorial regarding the state of affairs north of the Yang-tsze-keang.

The imperial commissioners also despatched a flying courier with communications for the Emperor, and a letter for the prince Sang-ko-lin-sin, but the purport of it has not transpired.

The local mandarins have all been to pay their respects to the imperial commissioners. They are admitted to interviews on permission from the chief commissioner Kwei-liang.

The table expenses of the grand commissioners amount to 35,000 cash each daily; the secondary commissioners are allowed 8,000 cash each per diem.

The imperial commissioners have delegated to Hwang the mayor of Shanghae extra powers, with authority for the suppression of disorderly conduct among the official followers, military officers and retainers connected with the commission.

Shanghae, 11th October, 1858.

OUR Chinese correspondent assures us that a rumour that the Imperial Commissioners have left a large body of troops at Soochow has very much disquieted the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

native merchant community. Others attribute their alarm to the state of things up the river. Two steamers are said to have been sent with troops up Chin-kiang, some say they took pay for troops but no men; which, the size of the vessels considered, seems to us most likely. Sainqua is stated to have daily confabulations with Kweiliang. By desire of the Treasurer Wang he investigated a case of inland tea smuggling last week, and he is now thought to have been instructed to do some service in Hwuy-chow in the Canton province; at least he sent or is to send two letters by steamer thither. It is worth observing that Hwang Tsunghan is residing at Hwuy-chow Foo.

U. S. S. *Minnesota*, Capt. Dupont, arrived on the 10th from Nagasaki with H. E. Mr. Reed, U. S. Commissioner.

A correspondent informs us that the Emperor of Japan died some few days after the American Treaty was signed. There were several reports as to the cause of his death; one that he ripped his belly, another that he was murdered, another that he died of Cholera. Being childless, before his death he adopted Foer-tsigo, prince of Kii-sin, aged 16 years, as his child and successor.

The President of the Council of State Hotta Bitsiu no-Kami, and one of the members named Mats Daira Iga no-Kami, are dismissed.

The cholera morbus had quitted Nagasaki but was ravaging Simenoséki, Osaka and Yeddo.

The Prince of Satsuma, one of the cleverest and most intelligent Japanese died last month of this disease.

The *Minnesota* left Nagasaki on Thursday the 7th inst. at 7 A.M., arrived off the Saddles on Friday night and at Woosung on Saturday afternoon.

The U. S. S. *Powhatan* was at Nagasaki and is expected here shorthly.

Shanghae, 13th *October*, 1858.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—I was much surprised to see in your issue of last week under that part of Article, the New Trade Regulations, headed "Consular Jurisdiction over Non-Treaty Subjects" the most abusive language used against Non-Treaty Subjects, and that in such a manner as to leave no doubt but that it is mostly if not entirely aimed at the Germans, because Portuguese and Spanish subjects can be controlled by their Consuls who have the power to send them to Macao and Manila for punishment, and the control all Consuls, whether Treaty or Commercial, have over their sailors is about equally strong. Although the Article appears as an Editorial I have no doubt but that some of your readers will guess the true writer and consider it particularly bad grace in him to cast such an unjust odium upon the German nation *en masse*.

Had the author had more experience he would have known that every nation has Black sheep, and had he reflected a little before writing as be did, he would perhaps have asked himself:—

1st. Who took such disgraceful part in the Nankin, Canton, and Shanghae rebellions since 1853?

2d. Who supplied the rebels with ammunition, &c.?

3d. Who bought the stolen goods from the Shanghae rebels?

4th. Who acted so disgracefully not many nights ago to an inexperienced Portuguese in North Gate Street?

5th. By whose failures were the Chinese so shamefully taken in?

To these and other questions of the same nature he would have had the mortifying reply: By Treaty Subjects! and chiefly by those of Great Britain and America!

And had he enquired—Do the Chinese prefer German or Treaty Vessels?

Do the Chinese like and trust German Houses?

The answer would have been:—That the Chinese prefer German to treaty vessels, because the Captains treat them less roughly than many Captains of other nations, and considering the small business done here, in Goods and Produce, by Germans as compared with Treaty Nations; the confidence shown by Chinese to Germans, is second to none shown to other nations.

I have also to remark that it *has been tried* by a party to place himself under the jurisdiction and protection of a Treaty Consul, which the Consul applied to, accepted, but which engagement the succeeding Consul repudiated. A Joint Tribunal of the Treaty Powers I fear would never answer; one of the many difficulties to make it work would be the difference between the Laws of the different Treaty nations. A plan that appears more feasible would be:

Let the different Treaty nations instruct their representatives in China to admit Non-Treaty subjects to their jurisdiction and protection on condition of the Non-Treaty subject signing a declaration to hold himself, while in China, amenable to the Jurisdiction of the Nation whose protection he accepts. There would then perhaps be none here who would not place himself under a Treaty Consul, as their own sense of honor, and the advantages arising from being under a Treaty Consul, would readily make them adopt this mode; but such can only be done if the different Treaty Powers make it imperative upon their representatives to accept Non-Treaty subjects, so that the Consuls have no choice in the matter; if it was left to the option of the Consuls to give or refuse at their pleasure their jurisdiction and protection to Non-Treaty subjects, probably no Foreigner would be found to place himself under their control, considering that Great Britain and the United States have at times been represented by men totally unfit for such positions and which men were anything bu the ornaments and pride of their nations.

I beg that you will insert this Letter in your next Paper, and am Sir, your obedient servant,

FAIRPLAY.

An historical error in our notice of the establishment of foreign inspectors at this port has been brought to our recollection by a letter which speaks for itself. It has been corrected in another column and we hope Mr. Wade was never chargeable with anything worse.

Shanghae, 13th Oct. 1858.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Sir,—Alluding to your remarks about the Inspectors of Customs you was not here when the thing was first set up, or you would have known that it did not begin with Mr. Lay's idea at all but I expect with Mr. Alcock or his Vice-Consul Mr. Wade who was the first inspector put in and quite as bad I mean not a bit milder than Mr. Lay as I can show you, for getting the brig ashore on the north bank and my consignee applied to have the cargo sent up in boats which is done always in case of distress and it all paid duty every pice and when the brig was got off which my owner gave me every credit for doing and come into port with no cargo on board, Mr. Wade made me pay tonnage dues and insisted on it though I told him I was not the party interested but my owners, which he replied *that made no difference*—and my Consul not standing by me neither of course I had to pay, and considering it a hardship which I always have and always shall I could not help bringing to mind the facts and the party, being which I am still—

One who was there.

The case of the *Margaret Mitchell* possesses a peculiar interest for the residents of Shanghai, who remember some of the circumstances attending it, we have therefore copied, *in extenso* from the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* the decision of Dr. Lushington in this matter, given in the Admiralty Court on 5th of August last, which will be found below.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—Aug. 5.

[From our special reporter.]

(Before Dr. Lushington.)

THE "MARGARET MITCHELL."—POSSESSION.

Dr. Lushington delivered judgment in the above case, the facts of which were reported in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 29th ult. He said: The question to be decided is, who is entitled to this ship? In a cause of possession the Court is empowered by the Statute to try the question of title. The claimants are—first, Mr. Richards, who contends that he is the Owner of the ship by purchase at Shanghae, and that his title has never been lawfully divested; secondly, Messrs Morice and Towne, who allege first that Mr. Richards had never any lawful title to this ship, and, secondly, that if he had his title has been lawfully divested and conveyed to them, Messrs. Morice and Towne, by the act of his duly authorised attorney; and thirdly, they say that, upon the assumption that Mr. Richards had no title, they have a conveyance from Mr. Mitchell, the former Owner, whereby all his right is vested in them, Messrs. Morice and Towne. It has been urged in argument, on behalf of Messrs. Morice and Towne, that they might, if they had thought fit, have relied upon the sale by the attorney of Mr. Richards, and not entered into the question whether Richards had a title or not; and, certainly, it is true that if the title of Richards, be it good or bad, was divested out of him lawfully by the act of his attorney, Messrs. Morice and Towne would have no occasion to put in issue the legality of Richards' title. But this is not the course which has been pursued on behalf of Morice and Towne in the pleadings, for in their pleadings in defence to the action of Mr. Richards they have most distinctly denied his title, and alleged that the sale to him was fraudulent, illegal, and void. Moreover, they have taken a title from Mr. Mitchell, which title was worth nothing except on the presumption that the sale to Richards was illegal and void, and they have registerd the ship according to the Bill of Sale from Mitchell. Now, it is abundantly clear that, if Richards had no title to this ship, his attorney could convey none, so that, in fact, the defence of Messrs. Morice and Towne is this: "We purchased from the attorney of Richards, whose title we then considered doubtful, and now deny. In order to protect ourselves from the doubt of the right of the attorney of Richards to convey, we have taken a title from the original Owner, and we now especially rely upon that title, for we allege that Richards had no title at all." It is a defence founded on two opposite and conflicting titles. Mitchell could have no title to convey except the sale to Richards was void, the attorney of Richards could have no title to convey unless the sale to Richards was valid. This state of things gives rise to an important question—whether it be competent to a party to rely upon two irreconcilable titles, for such unquestionably they are? Both the Bills of Sale purport to convey the whole ship; both cannot be true and valid. I must say that I have very great doubt whether it be competent to a party who has taken a title from the original Owner, and registered his ship accordingly, and who has denied the title of the purchaser, and alleged it to be no title at all, and has put the validity of the title in issue, to turn round and claim under a conveyance from that very purchaser whose title he has denied. Greatly as I doubt the competency of Messrs. Morice and Towne to rely upon two defences repugnant and contradictory, I shall consider them both, and examine how far they can be sustained in law and in fact. The first issue to be tried is the validity of the sale at Shanghae, for if that issue be decided in favour of Messrs. Morice and Towne their possession cannot be disturbed. Richards can have no title. I will examine now what the law requires to render a sale of a ship by a Master abroad valid. It is clear, from the authorities cited in Lord Tenterden's work, that though in early times the validity of a sale by a Master in a foreign port was doubted, yet that now the Master has an implied authority—to use Lord Ellenborough's words—to sell in cases of extreme necessity, and that in cases of extreme necessity, and those only, has he power to sell. It appears further, that whoever purchases under a title of this description must, to defend that title, be prepared to prove the necessity. A decree of a Vice-Admiralty Court ordering the sale will not avail; the authority of a naval officer would not suffice, nor, as I apprehend, any order from any Consular authority. Not that these circumstances would not form a part of the proof of the necessity, but they would not be sufficient *proprio vigore*. The next question is—what constitutes a necessity? Such a proposition is not capable of exact definition. It is not sufficient to avail myself of Lord Gifford's expression, that the sale was *boná fide* and for the benefit of all concerned, unless it be also shown that there was urgent necessity for the sale being resorted to. All the ingredients which may constitute necessity cannot be enumerated—some may. The want of repairs and the degree of want, the possibility of procuring the repairs at the port where the ship lies, the expense of repairs, the expense of remaining in port, the want of funds and credit, the impracticability of communicating with the Owner—these and other circumstances may, in combination, constitute the necessity the law requires, for that necessity cannot mean absolute compulsion in a physical sense. What is the necessity alleged in this case? First, the want of repair. And what is the proof? The learned Judge that referred to the affidavit of Jameson, and to the evidence of others as to his credibility, and also to some documents in the case, and said: Upon a review of the whole evidence, I am clearly of opinion that the necessity for the sale of this ship has been fully established—that there was no alternative save to leave her upon the beach for eight or nine months at great risk of utter destruction, for that time must have elapsed before orders could have been received from the Owner. To have left her in dock would have been certain ruin, for if the expense were 30*l*. or even 15*l*. per day, it must have consumed the whole value. It is proved that large repairs were indispensably necessary; that no money could be procured on Bottomry or otherwise; that the best advice was taken, especially that of Lloyd's Agents; that the sale was honestly, justly, and fairly conducted; and I am of opinion that all the requisites of the law were complied with, and that the validity of the sale must be upheld. I have now to address my attention to a very different question—one, indeed singularly contrasted with the one preceding; for, with reference to that preceding, Messrs. Morice and Towne urged that Richards had no title at all—that all his proceedings with relation to this ship were fraudulent and of no effect: so it was pleaded, so attempted to be proved, and so argued. The claim now to be considered is founded upon a basis the very reverse of the former. They derive their title from Richards, and therefore must admit that his purchase was lawful, and that he was lawfully possessed of the ship, and has conveyed the ship by his Agent to them. I need not say that the Agent could not convey unless the principal was able legally to authorise him so to do. The sale in question was made under a power of attorney, dated in the month of September, 1855, granted by Richards to Dewar Stiles, whom he had appointed Master of the ship, and who brought her from China to this country. It is a proposition of law which I apprehend every lawyer must admit, that a sale made by an Agent, duly authorised by power of attorney, cannot be impeached by the granter of that power on the ground of want of authority; but there are, notwithstanding, many circumstances which might invalidate a Sale made by an attorney, though his authority to sell may not be impeachable—for instance, great inadequacy of price, collusion by the Agent with the purchaser, and very many other circumstances which it is not necessary to enumerate. It is my duty to look at the whole facts and evidence in this case, and then to determine whether the sale be valid or not. I will observe, however, that nothing which passed between Richards and Stiles can be urged against the purchaser, provided it was unknown to the purchaser, or which could not have been known by reasonable inquiry. In other words, the proposition is this, that, supposing Stiles to have acted improperly or dishonestly towards his principal, the purchaser could not be affected by such conduct if he, the purchaser, was ignorant of the same, and not called upon by circumstances to make inquiry. The Court then adverted to the pleadings and evidence, in great detail, with reference to the connection of Stiles with the ship antecedent and subsequent to the sale, and also with regard to the question of whether Stiles was justified in selling her, and said: I am of opinion that though the power of attorney was not expressly revoked, yet that it was substantially; that the circumstances of the case were not so urgent as to authorise the Master to sell as he did, and that he was not justified in the course he pursued. But however this may be as to Stiles, it is manifest that Morice and Towne could not be affected by Stiles's conduct towards his Owner, save so far as they had actual knowledge of the fact, or knowledge in contemplation of law. It has been pleaded on behalf of Morice and Towne that Richards is not, and never was, the lawful Owner of this ship; and it has been sworn, in an affidavit brought in on his behalf, that the sale to Richards was illegal and fraudulent. I greatly doubt whether it be competent to Morice and Towne to set up a case against their own pleading, and I have not heard one word in justification of their right so to do. When was it that Messrs. Morice and Towne discovered that the sale to Richards was illegal and fraudulent, and that Richards never was the Owner of this ship? Was it before the purchase? In that case they were buying the ship of the attorney of a man who they knew not only to have no legal title, but to be in possession under a fraudulent sale. It would be difficult to say that such a purchase as that could stand good. But did Morice and Towne make the purchase first, and afterwards discover that Richard's title was founded upon an illegal and fraudulent sale; if so, how and when? Captain Stiles had formerly commanded a ship in which they had an interest, which ship was sold somehow in China. Morice and Towne had insured the *Margaret Mitchell* by the directions of Stiles, they were, therefore, previously acquainted with Stiles, and were not altogether strangers to the concerns of the ship. What is the account given of the purchase? On the 22d of June Stiles placed the ship in the hands of Messrs. Rayden and Reid for sale. It was advertised for sale by public auction on the 11th of June. Mr. Morice swears that the attention of his partner and himself being drawn to the notice of sale—whether by the notices themselves or through Stiles he does not say—they made inquiries of Rayden and Reid and of Stiles as to the title he (Stiles) could legally convey to a purchaser. What was the result of that inquiry? Mr. Morice does not tell us. Did Capt. Stiles give to Morice the history of Richards's title, such as he has now sworn to, or did he induce, by another representation, Mr. Morice to buy? I must in favour of Mr. Morice presume the latter; but, then, what becomes of Captain Stiles's honesty and integrity? What further information did Mr. Morice acquire? He says he ascertained that Mr. Mitchell was the registered Owner; that there was an indorsement of the sale at Shanghae, also of a mortgage for 1,336*l*. to Messrs. Arthur and Co., of Hongkong; that he applied to the Comptroller of Customs, who informed him that no register could be granted without the consent of Mr. Mitchell, and that he gave up the intention to purchase. On the 11th of June the ship was arrested at the instance of Mr. Mitchell, and the sale by auction thereby prevented. Mr. Morice swears that he was waited upon by Stiles, who represented that he had not means to defend the action, and expressed great doubt whether he could successfully contest the right of Mitchell to the possession of ship, which had been, as he said, most unjustifiably sold to Richards. I should like to know what the answer of Mr. Morice was to such representation. Did he not know that, if the ship had been most unjustifiably sold to Richards, that Richards had no right to execute any power of attorney to sell her, and that the proposal by Stiles, as attorney to Richards, with such a conviction, was contrary to every principle of justice? It is then sworn that Stiles requested him to negotiate for the sale to them of Mitchell's interest in the ship; that he accordingly did negotiate with Mitchell, and arranged that Mitchell should transfer the ship to him and his partner for 1,200*l*. By whose authority did Morice and Towne undertake such negotiation, and what, in effect, was the transaction of such negotiation? The 1,200*l*. paid to Mitchell was 1,200*l*. out of the pocket of Richards if he was *boná fide* the Owner; and who did or could authorise Morice and Towne so to deal with the interests of Richards? From Richards himself they had no authority; from Stiles they could have none, for he had simply a power of attorney to sell the ship, and a power of attorney to sell the ship imports that he shall sell the ship for its value as a ship, and gives no authority to negotiate a sale upon any other terms. Of this 1,200*l*., if Richards had a *boná fide* title, and this sale could stand good, he would be defrauded by this arrangement; and if Richards had no valid title he would not have any right, in law or in equity, to the other sums said to have been paid on account of this purchase by Morice and Towne to Stiles, and Lea as his Agent. If ever there was a case in which the vigilance of a purchaser ought to have been awakened it was the present. It must have been perfectly evident to Morice and Towne that this was a sale not for the benefit of the Owner, but for the benefit of Stiles, the Master; and it was their bounden duty, as honest purchasers, to make every possible inquiry as to the circumstances which induced the sale, and as to the directions given by the Owner of the ship. It was not a common sale by power of attorney; it was a sale by a Master under a power of attorney, invalid by his own representation, and rendered still more suspicious by the claim of Mr. Mitchell. This is not the case of a *boná fide* purchase under a power of attorney, where the purchaser afterwards, discovering that he has got a doubtful title, seeks peace by payment to an adverse claimant; but it is the case of a purchaser, being told beforehand that the attorney had no right to sell without authority, bolstering up his title by reference to a third party, at the expense of an individual whose interests were without authority sacrificed. I proceed to the next step. Mr. Morice swears that on June 13 the ship was transferred to him by Stiles free from incumbrances, save as appears by the registry of the ship, whereby Mitchell appeared to be the registered Owner, and subject to a mortgage of 1,336*l*. Now Stiles knew that that money on mortgage had been paid off. Did he or did he not communicate that fact to Morice and Towne? If he did, why was no notice taken of that communication? If he did not, what becomes of his character for honesty? But what is the effect of this Bill of Sale? Why that, there being a reservation of this incumbrance, and the incumbrance not existing, it was so much money deducted from the real price and value of the ship. What is the next step in this case? A Bill of Sale is taken from Mr. Mitchell, in consideration of 1,200*l*., with a covenant that Mitchell has power to transfer, and that the ship is free from incumbrances. What is the result of this transaction? Is it meant that, if Mr. Mitchell's title could be sustained, the claim for the mortgage would be invalidated; or what is the meaning of this averment in the Bill of Sale? It is right to observe that these transfers take place by private contract, and not at a public auction. The price which has been paid for this ship on account of Mr. Richards is 4,000*l*. That is the utmost extent to which he could be benefited by this transfer. Possibly the 1,336*l*. mortgage was added to the price. Messrs. Morice and Towne might conceive that they had given more, but they knew, or ought to have known, that that mortgage was paid off. Now, was this price the true value of the property transferred, and how is that value to be ascertained? On the part of the purchasers, thus: We bought a doubtful title. Be it so. Who gave Stiles a power to sell the ship upon a doubtful title? and by what authority from Richards did they take a doubtful title? On the part of Richards it is contended that the value of the ship was what it was worth with a good title; and, beyond all doubt, both from the affidavit to Mr. Bailey, the repairs done, and the insurances effected, the real value of the ship was above double 4,000*l*. Now, what became of the price? About 3,000*l*. was paid to Stiles, who retained it in liquidation of an account consisting of his own demands only, never settled by his Owner, and the remainder paid to Mr. Lea, who, though, he repudiated the agency of the ship, was not unwilling to take, as such Agent, the residue of the purchase money on an equally unsettled account. I have now finished my investigation into this transaction, with an earnest endeavour to ascertain its real nature, and I cannot doubt the conclusions to which I must came. I am of opinion, as I have already expressed, that the sale by Jameson was fully authorised by the circumstances of the case, and that Mr. Mitchell's title was wholly divested thereby; and I am further of opinion that the claim of Messrs. Morice and Towne to rely upon the purchase from Stiles, as the attorney of Richards, cannot be supported. I think that the conduct of Stiles was not justifiable, and that the transaction was so conducted that, with reference to the facts already stated—I do not wish to repeat them or to make use of severe and harsh expressions—and upon every principle of law and equity, I must pronounce the sale to Morice and Towne null and void, and I condemn the parties in costs.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Japan: its geographical situation, extent, and divisions; its mountains, rivers, lakes, climate, and natural productions; origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character.

(Continued from No. 427.)

Of beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, and insects, the Japanese have long catalogues, including some which are 'merely chimerical, not existing in nature, nor yet invented by themselves, but borrowed from their neighbors the Chinese.' Those who wish for an account of these 'chimeras' must go to Kæmpfer, where they will find full descriptions illustrated with plates. The doctrine of the transmigration of souls being received almost universally, so says the writer just named, the natives eat no 'flesh-meat;' and living as they do chiefly on vegetables, they know how to improve the ground to much better advantage, than to turn it into meadows and pastures for breeding cattle. Horses are used for riding, and for carriages and ploughing; buffaloes, oxen, and cows are employed only for the two latter purposes. Of milk and butter the Japanese know nothing. They have no asses, mules, camels, or elephants. Sheep and goats were kept formerly by the Dutch and Portuguese at Firando, and might be bred in the country to great advantage. Of swine they have very few; but of dogs and cats they keep an abundance. Among their wild animals are deer, bears, hares, and foxes.

The principal fowls in Japan are ducks, geese, herons, pheasants, woodcocks, pigeons, cranes, storks, falcons, hawks, ravens, snipes, sparrows, swallows and a few tame fowls. The common European crows and parrots are said not to be found in that country. Of fish, the Japanese have almost every kind that can be mentioned. The first and most mischievous of reptiles, according to Kæmpfer, are the white ants; next are the millipedes, which are more venomous than the scorpion. Snakes are not common in Japan. Of the flying insects there are among others, bees, wasps, gnats, beetles, bugs, butterflies, and a singular kind of night-fly, 'which by reason of its incomparable beauty is kept by the ladies among their curiosities; it is about a finger long, slender, round-bodied, with four wings. The following fable owes its origin to the unparalleled beauty of this little creature. They say that all other night-flies fall in love with it, and that to get rid of their importunities, it maliciously bids them (for a trial of their constancy,) to go and fetch fire. The blind lovers scruple not to obey the commands, and flying to the next fire or candle, they never fail to burn themselves to death. The female is not near so beautiful as the male, but grey, ash-colored, and spotted.'

The origin of the Japanese is a subject about which historians have differed exceedingly; the question still remains unsettled. Kæmpfer, Siebold, Golownin, and Klaproth agree in the opinion that the people of Japan did not derive their origin from the Chinese. Siebold thinks that they derived their pedigree from the Tartars inhabiting the north-eastern part of the continent of Asia: Klaproth, Kæmpfer, and Golownin dissent from this opinion. The last named writer thinks their origin is buried in the obscurity of the remotest antiquity; but maintains "that the Japanese and Kuriles once were one and the same nation, and are descended from the same stock." To Kæmpfer, it seems the most probable conjecture, "that they are descended from the first inhabitants of Babylon, and that the Japanese language is one of those, which the all-wise Providence hath thought fit, by way of punishment and confusion, to infuse in the minds of the vain builders of Babel." He gives reasons which induced the Japanese to travel eastward, and marks out the course by which they passed across the continent to the country of the rising sun: he shows at the same time also, that at different periods, Chinese and other people have come in and settled among them. Klaproth is, likewise, of the opinion that if any people have a title to be considered as aborignees, the Japanese have, and that they have been civilized by colonies from China. We will here introduce his views of the subject, and nearly in his own words.

At first sight, the Japanese seem greatly to resemble the Chinese in form and exterior. In carefully examining their characteristic features, however, and comparing them with those of the Chinese, it is easy to perceive a difference between them. The eye of the Japanese, although placed almost as obliquely as that of the Chinese, is wider near the nose, and the centre of the lid appears drawn up when opened. The hair of the Japanese is not uniformly black, as with the Chinese, but of a deep brown hue. In children below the age of twelve, it may be found of all shades, even to flaxen. There are also individuals to be met with who have their hair completely black, and almost crisped, with eyes very oblique, and a skin extremely dark. The complexion of the lower orders appears yellowish; that of the inhabitants of the towns is diversified according to their mode of life; while in the palaces of the great may be seen complexions as fair and cheeks as ruddy as those of European females. The vagabonds in the high ways, on the other hand, have a skin of a color between copper and a brown earthy hue. This is the prevailing complexion of the Japanese peasantry, of those parts of the body particularly which are most exposed to the sun.

The distinct origin of the Chinese and Japanese is completely established by the language of the latter, which is wholly different, in respect to radicals, from that of all the nations in the vicinity of Japan. Although it has adopted a considerable number of Chinese words, those words do not form a radically integral part of the language; they have been introduced by Chinese colonies, and principally by Chinese literature, which has formed the basis of that of Japan. The Japanese radicals have a little resemblance to those of the Corean tongue; they are equally alien from the dialects of the Kuriles or Aynos, who inhabit Jeso; neither has the Japanese language any affinity to the dialects of the Mantchous and the Tongouse, who inhabit the continent opposite to Japan.

The Japanese regard Sinmoo, as the founder of their empire. He came, B. C. 660, from the western part of their country, to conquer the island of Niphon. It is extremely probable that he was of Chinese origin, and that his family had fled from China during the disorders which agitated this country under the Chow dynasty, and that he took refuge in a country further to the east. This conjecture seems more probable from the fact, that the Japanese know positively nothing of the occurrences in their own country prior to the epoch of Sinmoo. This conqueror found Niphon already peopled, and only settled in it. Hence it appears that, at that period, the whole of the island was occupied by the ancient aborigines, who as civilization spread in the western portion, were gradually impelled towards the east, and for that reason received the denomination of *Atsumayebis*, or eastern barbarians. These people maintained themselves for a considerable time in the north-west of Niphon, principally in the kokf or department of Moots. They were not completely dispersed and blended with the other Japanese till the eleventh century of our era. If it be admitted that Sinmoo was of Chinese origin, it is not, therefore, necessary to suppose that he came direct from China to Japan. The Chinese annals inform us that the most eastern countries of Asia were at a period much more remote, peopled by Chinese; for in the year B.C. 1195, the inhabitants of the eastern part of China, oppressed by the tyranny of the emperor Wooyeih, embarked in vast numbers, men, women, and children, and sought the neighboring islands, where they founded colonies. After the time of Sinmoo, other Chinese settlers arrived in Japan, and particularly an expedition consisting of three hundred couples of young people, sent by the emperor Che Hwangte, across the eastern sea, in search of the liquor of immortality! According to the Japanese annals, having sought the drug in vain, the young party, under the direction of Seu-fuh, a skilful Chinese physician, arrived in Japan, B. C. 209, and landed at Kuma in the southern part of Niphon. The leader, after having introduced among the natives, arts and sciences which were unknown there before, died on mount Fosi, and to this day the Japanese pay him divine honors.

(To be continued.)

Anti-Suicidal Effect of the Thames.—The state of the Thames has had one excellent effect—upon the crime of attempted suicide. Previously to the hot weather, scarcely a week passed without some wretched castaway attempting, or pretending to attempt, *felo de se*, by deliberately walking down bridge steps, or flinging him or herself from some accessible point on shore into the river, to be rescued at imminent personal risk by some brave and respectable member of society, having, perhaps, a family dependent upon his life and health, and receiving nothing in return but the applause of the public, a Humane Society's medal, and the silent regrets of the rescued one's friends. Since it has become known that an immersion of a second in the filthy river is equivalent to a dose of arsenic, and that the stomach pump is a more necessary means of restoration than brandy and water restoratives, the cases of this kind have diminished in number.—*Morning Herald.*

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

672—Beranger, Autobiography of.
673—Hastings (The Marquis of) The private journal of, 2 vols.
674—Bourchier (George) Eight months Campaign during the Mutiny of 1857.
675—Edwards (William) Personal Adventures during the Rebellion in Rohilcund, Futteghur, and Oude.
676—Gubbins (Martin R.) The Mutinies in Oudh.
677—Choice Notes on History from "Notes and Queries."
678—Brialmont ( ) Life of Wellington, 2 vols.
679—Catholic Priest, Confessions of a.
680—Schimmelpenninck (Mary Ann) Life of, 2 vols.
681—Jeaffreson (J. C.) Novels and Novelists, 2 vols.
1215—Drayson (Capt.) Sporting Scenes in South Africa.
1216—Forester (T. W.) Rambles in Corsica and Sardinia.
1217—Moravian Life in the Black Forest, by the Author of Mary Powell.
1826—The Letters of a Betrothed.
1827—Leatham ( ) Tales of English Life, 2 vols.
1828—Rumour, by the Author of Charles Auchester, 3 vols.
1829—Pendennis, by W. M Thackeray.
2305—Buckland (Francis) Curiosities of Natural History.
2306—Greyson (R. E. H.) Selections from the Correspondence of, 2 vols.
2307—Wikoff (Henry) A New-Yorker in the Foreign Office.
North British Review.

September 28th, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALGAR & STREET.

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.
11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA. Tls.2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ... 10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ... 10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ... 10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ... 2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ... 2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ... 1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ... 2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ... 1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," 0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ... 1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae*, 0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ... 0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, .. 1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ... 0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ... 1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ... 2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ... 3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for 1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English, ... 2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ... 2.0.0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Oct 9	Eamont	B. schr	120	Kemp	Hongkong	Sept 30	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 10	Minnesota [U. S.	st-frl.		DuPont	Japan			
.. 11	Five Brothers	B. str.	398	Smith	Amoy	Oct 3	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 13	Cruiser [H. M.	sc-st sl.		J. Bythesea	Cruize			
.. 14	Christian	Ha. bg	176	Binder	Macassar	Aug 15	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 15	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Oct —	Op., &c.	Dent and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Oct 8	Bougainville	Fr. bk	247	Albo	Hkong&Macao	Tea & Su	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 8	Parsee	B. bark	437	Lennington	Amoy	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 8	Eena	B. brig	207	Smith	Amoy	do	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 8	Paragon	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Bangkok	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 8	Flag of Truce	B. ship	417	Day	Swatow	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 9	Lady Canning	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	Hongkong	Ballast	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co
.. 9	Quickstep	A. bark	523	Odell	New York	Tea &Silk	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Shooting Star	Sia. sh	850	Silva	Bangkok	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 10	Amazone	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Ningpo	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 10	Hero	Ha. bg	108	von Holdt	Ningpo	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 11	Emilie	Du. bk	361	Perry	Amoy	Re-expts.	A. R. Tilby
.. 11	JohannaKalckmann	Ha. bk	253	Roper	Ningpo	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 12	Messenger	A. ship	1350	Manton	Hongkong	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Elisabeth	Du ship	569	Harms	Amoy	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 13	Wm. Sprague	A. ship	716	Bowers	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Hotspur	A. ship	862	Potter	New York	Tea &Silk	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 13	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgson	Keelung	Ballast	A. R. Tilby
.. 13	Vilhelmine	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Amoy	Re-expts.	Wetmore, Williams and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Agnes	Sept 17	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Alfred Hill	Sept 23	A. ship	519	Nagel	Russell and Co		
Allipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Alma & Olga	Sept 21	Ha. sh	516	Osnabrück	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Amiens	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co	London	
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	264	Pounsherry	E. Waller		
Ann	Sept 11	B. bark	436	Matthews	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Ann	June 20	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Anna	Sept 20	Old. bk	234	Schülcken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	Imdt.
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co	Hkong&Macao	
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 14th
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Bella Rosa	Sept 11	Sp. bk.	414	Marcadia	P. Loureiro		
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	500	Phillips	Order		
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	G. C. Schwabe and Co / A. Howard, *Broker*	Amoy	cld 14th
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh.	836	Daigre	Vaucher, Frères		
Carnusius	Sept 22	B. ship	516	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller		
Christian	Oct 14	Ha. bg	176	Binder	Wm. Pustau and Co		
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Campa	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Ningpo	cld 7th
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E Waller		
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Eamont	Oct 9	B. schr	120	Kemp	Dent and Co	Hongkong	
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	739	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	757	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Elizabeth & Ann	Oct 3	B. bark	359	Blanch	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller		
Emily	Sept 12	Ha. bk	320	Beichmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Eureka	June 10	A. ship	448	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co	Ningpo	cld 6th
Five Brothers	Oct 11	B. str.	398	Smith	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	18th inst
Florence	Sept 17	A. ship	1045	Dumaresq	Russell and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co	London	
Gem of the Nith	Oct 3	B. bark	336	Mills	Siemssen and Co		
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co		
Helene	Sept 19	Da. bk	260	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	cld 12th
Henriette	Sept 27	Ha. bg	146	Harms	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Hongkong	cld 15th
Hermann	Sept 11	Ha. bk	248	Kreuzfeldt	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 12th
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co		
James Lemon	June 28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co / A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	Early
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Julie	Sept 28	B. brig	373	Reeves	Siemssen and Co		
Jupiter	Sept 30	Da. sh	370	Hoyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendening	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Amoy	cld 13th
Lady Inglis	Sept 26	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Lucky Star	June 28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magdalena	Sept 19	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	
Maggie	Sept 19	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mandarin	Sept 19	A. ship	776	Perit	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Maria Louisa	Sept 10	Sp. bk.	403	Chalbaud	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	Imdt.
Marie	Sept 19	Bre. bk	466	Scharze	Siemssen and Co		
Maryland	Sept 28	A. bark	194	Frazar	Order		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Minnihaha	Sept 22	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co	New York	
Nestorian	Sept 11	A. ship	697	Goodhue	Olyphant and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk		Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Ocean Queen	June 30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller		
Ora	Sept 16	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	cld 12th
Pepal	Sept 18	Sp. bk	333	Zabala	P. Loureiro		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Polly	Sept 10	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves	Amoy	
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Progressive Age	Oct 5	A. bark	394	Holmes	Order		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co	Hkong&Macao	cld 30 ult
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co		
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1780	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Roseneath	Sept 17	B. brig	264	Grant	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co	New York	
Sarah H. Snow	Sept 23	A. bark	490	Higgins	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Willard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	800	Higgins	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E Waller	Hongkong	cld 13th
Starlight	Sept 12	B ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co		
Strathmore	Sept 20	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Taffarette	Sept 28	Fr. sh.	472	Dereix	Russell and Co		
Talisman	Sept 29	Fr. sh	548	Foubert	Turner and Co		
Tory	Sept 26	B. bark	451	Dougherty	A. R. Tilby		
Trona	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Urania	Sept 22	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 14th
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		cld 5th
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 6th
Yang-tse	Oct 15	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co		
119 *Merchant Vsls.*							

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Dove (96)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Firm (81)	H M gun boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Lieut Wm Graham	80
Minnesota	U S steam-fri	41	..	588	S F DuPont	450
Retribution	H M pad-whl st-fri	28	..	300	Charles Barker	400

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Versailles, 10th June.
Liverpool—Meneius, 29th May; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.
Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June.
Sunderland—Queen of the North, 11th June.
Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirit of the North, 28th do. *Cardiff*—Indien, 16th June.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	8 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	5	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	25	16	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,078,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

Year ending 30th June,	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	TO THE UNITED STATES. *Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from* 1st *July*, 1857, *to* 30*th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	852,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	NewYork	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,370
Cleared	Pampero	1375	..do..	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st *July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 13	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*:—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON. *Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.